cc - DWPC/FOS/RU
- ESS Maywood
- ESS Springfield-Attn: C. Clatt
- DWPC IND Permits
Attn: M. Schollenberger
- AG's Office
Attn: J. Van Vranken

MEETING NOTES

Commonwealth Edison Co. Technical Center (Cook County) — PCB Contaminated Wastes IL0059064

Date: January 17, 1980

Persons Present:
Susan Proctor, Isham, Lincoln & Beale (CE Co.)
Steve Winship, Chemist CE Co.
John Van Vranken Asst. AG
Mark Schollenberger, EPE Permits
Ted Denning EPE FOS

A meeting was held on the above date at 9:00 AM at the offices of Isham, Lincoln & Beale to discuss CE Co's appeal of their NPDES Permit for the subject facility with regard to PCB's.

The following is a summary of the technical aspects of the meeting.

1. A summary sheet (copy attached) was provided by Winship which contained the results of the only sampling performed by CE Co. for which analytical results had been received (11/26/79). Winship stated that no other sampling had been done for the last several years, and specifically,none prior to issuance of the NPDES Permit.

2. The long term proposal by CE Co. to treat the contaminated storm water discharge included a "Coalescer" and perhaps chemical treatment. Winship explained a Coalescer as a dual media filter. CE Co. estimated that the effluent from this type of facility would be in the range of 1-5 mg/l of TSS and FOG resulting in a PCB concentration of approximately 5 ppb.

   The facility would have capability to handle a 10 year 24 hr. rainfall event and cost 4 to 5 million dollars with an estimated annual maintenance cost of 8 to 10 percent of the initial investment. It would generate about 5 tons of waste oil and 15 tons of waste solids per year.

3. The second major problem discussed was the time frame for completing the necessary facilities. CE Co. estimated 6 to 12 months for pilot plant and waste stream analysis followed by about 2 years for design and construction.

4. Interim measures to reduce the volume of contaminants were discussed. These measures were to include:

   a) Cleaning the sediment from the catch basins (estimated cost $60,000/cleaning).

b) Adding chemical precipitation to the existing oil separaters.

c) Installing flow measurement devices and automatic samplers as soon as possible.

d) Present a firm timetable to come into compliance within 6 months. CE Co. is to respond within one month regarding action on the above.

5. The use of activated carbon to reduce the PCB content from CE Co's estimated 5 ppb to the limits required by the permit was discussed.

Copies of a study by an activated carbon manufacturer which indicate excellent reductions of long chain carbon compounds (and specifically PCB's) were forwarded to CE Co. and other parties at the meeting.

Theodore M. Denning P.E.
Supervisor, Region IIS
Field Operations Section

TMD/mm

Enclosure

2/1/80

I. General

Date: November 26, 1979

Rainfall: 1.15" at time of sample. Raining already for 18 hours when sample collected. Flow was low at both separators.

	Water			PCB Content (µg/g)	
	North	South		North	South
PCB (ppb)*	59	7.4	Oil	--	232
TSS (ppm)	104	23	TSS (collected)	197	200
O/G (ppm)	9	7			

* Arochlor mixture of 1242, 1254, 1260

II. PCB Breakdown in South Outfall

Total PCB's = 7.4 ppb

Solids Content: $23 \text{ mg/l} \times 200 \frac{\text{mg/l}}{\text{g sed}} \times 10^{-3} = 4.6 \text{ mg PCB/l from TSS}$

Oil Content: $7 \text{ mg/l} \times 232 \frac{\text{mg/l}}{\text{g sed}} \times 10^{-3} = 1.6 \text{ mg PCB/l from oil}$

Balance (soluble): 1.2 ppb

III. Des Plaines River Samples (Background)

	PCB in Sediment (µg/g)	PCB in Water* (µg/l)
Lake Street	0.50	0.15
Madison Street	0.99	0.06

* Arochlor mixture 1248 and 1254. Differs from T.C.

SKW-1/15/80